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COUNTRY COMMUNIST CHINA

SUBJECT INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

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SOURCE Monitored Broadcasts

CPW Report No. 75 - COMMUNIST CHINA

(May 18 - 24, 1953)

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1. (1a) SOVIET ECONOMIC PENETRATION: Tihua announced in Uighur (May 22) that Soviet experts in the Sinkiang Locust Control Office had arranged for Soviet planes to be used in the fight on the locust plague. Peking confirmed (May 23) that "Soviet help" was being utilized in fighting the Sinkiang locust plague.

2. (1b) SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP: According to Mukden (May 19) huge crowds thronged the local opening of the "great Stalin photo exhibition." Peking announced in numeral code (May 21) that Sino-Soviet Friendship Association units of Mukden and the Northeast had made available 500 photos of Stalin and his activities for use in the exhibit. Peking said (May 23) that the SSFA had sent a sightseeing group to the USSR to promote Sino-Soviet friendship.

Peking said in numeral code (May 19) that Leningrad held an exhibit of ancient Chinese art, and added (May 22) that a conference took place at the University of Leningrad to discuss the publication in Russian of Mao Tse-tung's "Selected Works."

Shanghai said (May 23) that local people had received 1,000 letters from Russians in reply to letters they had written. Students wrote to mothers of Russian war heroes, saying they looked upon themselves as children of these women.

3. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking reported in numeral code (May 21) that 536 students and 487 auditors were attending local cadre classes on the History of the Soviet Communist Party.

Mukden stated (May 23) that Soviet experts at the Fushun steel mill had produced several kinds of high-quality stainless steel. Peking in numeral code (May 20) asserted that Anhwei Geological Survey Team No. 321, in the Tungkuan Mountains, had established drilling records by adopting Soviet methods. Peking reported (May 22) that Northeast machine tool factory No. 6 was demonstrating the Kolesov lathe operation method, and claimed that the Harbin Railway Administration could convert unskilled workers into skilled technicians in 48 hours through the use of Soviet methods.

4. (2a) PEACE PROPAGANDA: Peking in numeral code (May 21) quoted from CURRENT EVENTS HANDBOOK in pointing out Soviet steps to promote international peace. The April 25 PRAVDA editorial which received world-wide acclaim, even from the capitalist press, had convinced everyone of Russian sincerity, while the actions of the U.S. Government had failed to bear out Eisenhower's claim that America's goal was "total peace."

The Soviet Government felt that a Korean armistice should be achieved as quickly as possible, and therefore gave full support "to the new proposals made by China and Korea." The USSR had demonstrated fully its desire to settle by negotiation all matters obstructing peace.

Foochow (May 18) quoted the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY as saying that Harrison requested a three-day recess in armistice talks "for administrative reasons," in order to evade answering questions on war prisoner repatriation. Peking in numeral code (May 24) quoted TASS as saying that two released American war prisoners in North Carolina had affirmed that there was no mistreatment of prisoners in Communist camps.

Peking (May 19) quoted North Korean Minister of Agriculture Hak as denouncing the systematic bombing of reservoirs by U.S. planes; cited Alan Winnington's statement that the bombing of reservoirs dispelled any illusions as to America's good intentions; declared that the Chinese People's Volunteers had initiated a health drive to combat U.S. germ warfare; and, quoted Taft, Martin and Van Fleet as urging expansion of the war and a "military solution" to the Korean question.

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5. (2b) ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES: Peking announced in numeral code (May 19) that the Chekiang Government had sent cadres to relieve hardship conditions in remote areas, with instructions to buy up native goods and assure a reasonable profit to private merchants.

Shanghai reported (May 18) that State cigarette factory No. 2 decreased its production from 3,000 cases in January to 200 in March through faulty production techniques and neglect of ideological work by leading cadres. Shanghai added (May 18) that a local machine shop promoted the copper conservation drive by saving 5 tons in 30 days.

Peking announced (May 24) that the Central Government had ordered tax reductions in disaster areas, and added (May 22) that the Food Ministry had arranged shipments of relief grain to Honan, Kiangsu, and Anhwei disaster districts. Shanghai reported (May 20) that the Shantung Government had shipped 6,750 piculs of food to famine areas in Northern Anhwei and Kiangsu.

Nanking stated (May 19) that the Kiangsu Government had sent inspectors to Lishui and Chiangning hsien to check on withering rice crops and plan remedial measures. Chungking said (May 19) that cadres had been ordered to take relief measures in Szechwan, Yunnan, and Kweichow, where 70 hsien were suffering from drought and other disasters.

6. (3a) TIGHTENING PARTY CONTROL: Peking reported in numeral code (May 19) that many of the 80,000 local Youth Corps members were told at a conference to revise their thinking which was causing them to turn down administrative positions.

Peking asserted in numeral code (May 19) that the Tientsin elections had proved successful, inasmuch as "active elements who had alienated themselves from the masses" were ousted and replaced by other active elements. Peking stated in numeral code (May 20) that Wuhan had set up 796 information boxes and assigned 228 cadres to handle people's letters.

According to Tsitsihar (May 21) the Heilungchiang Party Committee is conducting classes for 246 teachers. Mukden said (May 22) that a drive had started in Penchi to combat waste and "lack of responsibility." Peking stated in numeral code (May 22) that many serious cases had been exposed in the drive to combat waste and irresponsibility in Anshan iron and steel plants.

7. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Mukden reported (May 21) that inspection of the Dairen Engineering Company had revealed more than 1,000 cases of irresponsibility among administrative cadres. Foochow said (May 20) that the Fukien Supervisory Committee had planned its struggle against bureaucracy and violation of discipline.

Chungking (May 22) criticized Szechwan cadres for forcing farmers to pull up plants which had not been set according to their planting specifications. Chungking said (May 23) that paper mill No. 602 at Ipin, Szechwan, failed to meet production norms because of poor administration and "unrealistic quotas."

8. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Shanghai stated (May 21) that local shops had completed converting 15 Ford trucks for basic construction work. Peking announced in numeral code (May 18) that Kansu and Szechwan would be connected by the new 458 kilometer Lanchow-Langnussu Highway, and added (May 19) that Chekiang was supplying lumber for railway sleepers and other basic construction needs.

Peking reported in numeral code (May 19) that the role of the Youth Corps in basic construction was discussed at the Peking conference of the organization. Peking said (May 22) that "Ankang" had initiated a campaign to stop waste, establish a system of responsibility, and "cope with the shortage of responsible personnel."

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9. (3e) FARM PROBLEMS: Nanking reported (May 19) that peasants in Yencheng Hsien, Kiangsu, had been assisted through Government purchase of straw goods handcrafted by them. Canton asserted (May 21) that Eastern Kwangtung farmers were signing contracts for delivery of native goods following receipt of Government loans. Peking (May 18) quoted from a SHANSI JIH PAO editorial which criticized cadres for discriminating against independent farmers. Mukden announced (May 20) that most of the 85,000 peasants who had "drifted aimlessly" into Northeast cities had been persuaded to return to their villages. Peking explained in numeral code (May 19) that Northeast Government offices had persuaded households sheltering indigents to send them home and that Liaotung, Liaosi, Shantung, and Hopei officials had assisted in their return.

10. (4) BORDER MINORITIES: Peking in numeral code (May 20) quoted Chang Ching-wu as citing the benefits which Tibet received from the "liberation," and calling upon all Tibetans to "overcome their narrow racial prejudices" and join in protecting China from imperialists.

Peking stated (May 22) that the Panchen Lama denounced the Kuomintang in a letter to Mao, and praised the respect for local customs shown by the People's Liberation Army in Tibet. Peking announced in numeral code (May 23) that Party cadres in Tibet were studying Tibetan, as all official documents there now were published in both Chinese and Tibetan. Chungking announced (May 21) that on May 1 the Southwest Party Bureau had started publication of a monthly journal in Tibetan.

According to Peking in numeral code (May 24), Commander Chang Kuo-hua of the Tibetan Military District stated in a talk that the People's Liberation Army had turned wasteland into thriving centers at Kantzu, Erlangshan, Changtu, Lhasa, Shigatse, Chiangtze and Yatung, and had built more than 2,000 kilometers of highways. The soldiers always respected local customs: "No matter how great their fatigue, no matter how great their hardships, the troops camped outdoors and stayed away from Lama temples." The agreement for the "peaceful liberation of Tibet" enabled the Tibetans to throw off the imperialist yoke that shackled them for so many years, and has made Tibet "an integral part of the great Fatherland."

11. (4) AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: Peking reported (May 19) that the Chinese Miners Union sent condolences to families of Mexican workers who were killed in an explosion at an American-owned refinery. Peking asserted (May 22) that the people of India greeted Secretary Dulles with black flags, and with posters describing him as a warmonger and denouncing U.S. intervention in Asia.

Peking in numeral code (May 19, 21, and 23) quoted TASS dispatches reporting: The intense struggle between the United States and Britain for uranium mining rights; the Argentine ban on U.S. press services; and, the publication of a book in Western Germany which denounces the atrocities committed by occupation troops.

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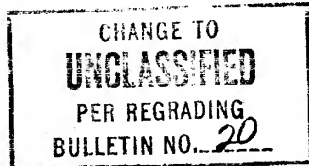
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CPW REPORT No. 75-A --COMMUNIST CHINA

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SUMMARY

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SUMMARY

Continued Soviet penetration into Sinkiang is illustrated by reports that Soviet planes are readily available for fighting locusts, upon call from Soviet experts attached to local offices. China's need to adopt superior Soviet techniques and study Russian ideology continues to be stressed, but Sino-Soviet friendship and China's debt to Russia seem deemphasized. Russian leadership is pointed up in the importance attached to the 25 April PRAVDA editorial, but Peking comment pictures Moscow as merely underwriting Chinese and North Korean peace plans. Russia's sincerity is represented as unquestioned even in Western Nations, but U.S. actions are said to show no evidence of a genuine desire for peace.

Stories of widespread hardship suggest that local problems may be forcing Peking to delay closer ideological alignment with Moscow. Work relief, direct food distribution, and loans are instituted in disaster areas; tax relief is granted; and, private merchants are guaranteed a profit in the turnover of native products. In addition to forcing local officials to halt the peasant movement to the cities, city benefactors are pressured into inducing the peasants to return home.

Evidence of dissatisfaction is readily discernible. Youth Corps members are criticized for seeking machine operators' jobs rather than posts in Party administrative offices; elections are staged to eliminate officials out of sympathy with Party aims; teachers are still said to need special indoctrination; informers' letters are encouraged; and, reports tell of violation of discipline, "unrealistic quotas," and "shortage of responsible personnel." Rural cadres are severely criticized for alienating independent farmers by forcing them to join mutual aid teams and cooperatives, and are charged with hindering production through bureaucratic practices, such as the destruction of plants that were improperly laid out.

Friction between Tibetans and the People's Liberation Army is suggested by repeated emphasis on PLA achievements and the gains accruing to Tibetans. PLA men rigidly observe local customs, it is claimed, "staying away from Lama temples," but Tibetans are warned to overcome their "narrow racial prejudices," and are reminded that Tibet now is "an integral part" of China.

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